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(1891) 129 ff.; ib., l. 4 from end, read *Hermes, XXV* (1890); p. 206, l. 11, read *Hermes, XXVIII* (1893); ib., l. 14, read *F. Vollmer, Textkritisches zu Statius, Rhein. Mus. LI* (1896) 27 ff., not 25 ff. In the commentary I have noted the following: p. 210, l. 1, for *nach V 5, 78* read *nach V 5, 84*; p. 218 to v. 18, p. 224 to v. 48, and other places where reference is made to the sixth book of the Thebais, the numbering of Kohlmann would have been more acceptable; p. 223 fin., II 2, 113 reads *uoluit*, not *euoluit*, as you would suppose; p. 225, l. 6 from end, read *III 2, III* and insert *limina* after *Phoebea*; p. 226, l. 8, read *62 f.*, 233, and ib., l. 21, read *III 1, 117*; p. 228 to v. 85, l. 2, for *principem* read *Caesarem*; p. 453 to v. 17, l. 5, for *sine ullo* read *sine ulla*. Perhaps the most serious error I have observed in the commentary is on p. 219 to v. 22, where we are told that the temple of Divus Iulius was "dediciert von Augustus am 10. Aug. 27." Of course, the correct date is Aug. 18, 725/29: cf. C. I. L. I², p. 325; Mommsen, *Res Gest. Div. Aug.*, p. 80; Hülsen, *Nom. Topog.*, p. 81.

In spite of its defects, however, this edition is a mine of information and a boon to the student not of Statius only, but of the poets of that period, and will go far toward re-awakening interest in an author who until our own century was one of the most popular of ancient writers.

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ANGLO-SAXON DICTIONARIES.

An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, based on the Manuscript Collections of the late JOSEPH BOSWORTH, D. D., F. R. S. Edited and enlarged by T. NORTHCOTE TOLLER, M. A., Smith Professor of English in the Owens College, Manchester. Part IV, Section II. *Swiðh-snel-Ýtmest*. Oxford, At the Clarendon Press, 1898.

A Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary for the Use of Students. By JOHN R. CLARK HALL, M. A., Ph. D. London, Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York, Macmillan & Co., 1894.

The Student's Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon. By HENRY SWEET, M. A., Ph. D., LL. D. New York, The Macmillan Company; London, Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1897.

After the lapse of fifteen years since the publication of Parts I and II of the Bosworth-Toller Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, we now have it completed with the issue of Part IV, Section 2. But, as

dictionaries are seldom completed, and progress has been made in Anglo-Saxon lexicography during the last fifteen years, we are promised a supplement, "which will be prepared as soon as possible." In such an undertaking it were ungracious to cavil at delay in publication, but we may express the hope that the supplement may appear in less than five years, the average time that has elapsed between the publication of the several parts. The preceding parts have been noticed from time to time in this Journal and the plan of the work is well known to Anglo-Saxon scholars. Prof. Toller informs us in the brief Preface prefixed to this part that "some alterations have been made in the plan adopted by Dr. Bosworth." Forms of Anglo-Saxon words vary in time and in locality; "In the earlier part of the Dictionary the different forms of a word are given separately; in the later part they are collected under a single form." The latter plan is the better, provided that cross-references are always made, which seems to have been done in this part. If Prof. Toller were starting afresh, he would, doubtless, not write now *ea*, *eð*, which "are employed in all cases where the short *ea*, *eo* are not meant," but consistency required that the older representation of the diphthongs should be continued. The modern representations, *ēa*, *ēo*, are seen in the dictionaries of both Clark Hall and Sweet.

Prof. Toller remarks upon the difficulties that are met with in an attempt to compile an Anglo-Saxon dictionary. Every one that has made the attempt will certainly sympathize with him, even when that attempt has been limited to the compilation of a glossary for some single work, so that "some leniency towards shortcomings may" certainly, not "perhaps, be looked for by any one who attempts the labour," for man is neither all-seeing nor all-knowing. Reasonable diligence is all that can be expected.

An 'Explanation of References' and the 'Contractions used in Grein's *Lexicon Poeticum*' follow the Preface.

As we have remarked before, Prof. Toller's chief service to Anglo-Saxon lexicography consists in the addition of the prose vocabulary to the poetical, and the inclusion of prose citations. In the few words that we have taken as tests, we do not find any important addition to Grein's citations, and often some of Grein's references are omitted. For example, under *Wyn*[*n*] Grein gives *twelve* references to the *Phœnix*: of these Prof. Toller retains *seven*, and does not give any additional reference. Perhaps these omissions are due to a desire to save space, but if the system of double references, as "Exon. Th. 111, 31; Gú. 135," or "Beo. Th. 3465; B. 1730," had not been adopted, all needful space for more complete references might have been secured. Prof. Toller arranges his meanings under a more analytical system than Grein. Grein gives no subdivisions of meaning under *wyn*. Toller divides into "I. *delight, pleasure*; I a. with prep. *tó*, marking object in which delight is taken; II. *a delight, that which causes pleasure*; II a. as an epithet of persons, (1) of human beings;

(2) of the Deity; III. *the best* of a class, *the pride* of its kind; IV. the name of the w-rune." This is a distinct gain, but, *per contra*, we miss Grein's arrangement of his examples by cases. It should be added that Prof. Toller has verified for himself Grein's citations when used, as may be seen by the fuller quotations, and in one example under *wyn* he has corrected a misreference in Grein, who has "*El.* 1297" for "*Cri.* 1297." Under "the name of the w-rune," he gives the references to the *Elene*, the *Crist*, and the *Runic Poem*, 8, and adds that to the *Fata Apostolorum*, *addendum*, from Napier's article in *Anglia*, XIII, but omits the references "*Jul.* 706, *Rä.* 87, 7," which Grein gives under *wên*. Toller differs from Grein in taking *wyn*, not *wên*, as the name of this rune, agreeing with Gollancz, but Hall and Sweet hold to the older view. Grein says, however, under *wên*: "Name der Rune V., deren Zeichen jedoch auch zum Teil im Text für *ven* = *vynn* steht." If Grein had lived longer, perhaps he would have taken *wyn*, not *wên*, as the name of the w-rune. (See Gollancz's edition of *Cynewulf's Christ*, Appendix on "The Cynewulf Runes," pp. 173-84.) It may be noted here that at the beginning of the article W Prof. Toller omits to refer to the word under which he cites the w-rune. In the case of the other letters the usual word is given as the name of the corresponding rune.

Under *wên* Grein subdivides: "(1) *Wahn, Meinung, opinio*; (2) *Wahrscheinlichkeit*; (3) *Hoffnung, Erwartung, Aussicht auf etwas*; (4) *Name der Rune V.*" Toller arranges: "I. *supposition, opinion, thought, idea*; II. *hope, expectation*; II a. with gen. of what is hoped for or expected; III. *likelihood, probability, chance*; III a. *in phrases such as wên is (ðæt) = perhaps, perchance, may be, probably*," with *twenty* examples to *four* in Grein under (2), one of which, "B. 1845," is included by Toller under III; Grein does not separate the phrase. One of Grein's references, "*Ps.* 138, 9," is omitted by Toller; this gives a net increase of *seventeen* examples in Toller of the phrase *wên is (ðæt)*. Under (1) Grein gives three examples: "*Boeth.* 40, 3, *Gú.* 988, *Cri.* 212." Of these Toller retains only "*Cri.* 212" under I, places "*Boeth.* 40, 3" under III a, and "*Gú.* 988 (989)" under III. Under I Toller adds *three* from the prose; under III, *none*, but places there "*Jul.* 632" (given by Grein under (3)) in addition to "*Gú.* 989, B. 1845," noted above. "*Rún.* 8" is naturally omitted under II by Toller and included under *wyn*. Toller adds here but *one* example from the prose "*Blickl. Homl.* 179, 25," to those given by Grein, all of which are included under II and II a. We thus see, as previously, Toller's dependence upon Grein for references to the poetry, as was to be expected, but we do not find here such increase from the prose as under III a. Lack of space will not permit further minute examination, but we are grateful for what we have.

The plan of the Student's Dictionaries of Hall and Sweet excludes references, the meanings of words being given as concisely as possible. I must refer to the respective Prefaces for editorial remarks on the plan and arrangement of each. Hall prefixes certain tables which will be found useful by the student: I. Comparative table of vowel-sounds of the Old English dialects in stressed syllables; II. Preferred forms and normalizations; III. Root-vowels of strong verbs, following Sievers's arrangement, now generally adopted by scholars; IV. Index to the graded and mutated vowels found in the parts of strong verbs, with List of Abbreviations used in the dictionary. Sweet prefixes a statement of his arrangement and contractions, variations of spelling, and Early West-Saxon inflections, which might have been dispensed with, as every student of Anglo-Saxon is supposed to have his grammar as accessible as his dictionary. Sweet still sticks to his antiquated arrangement of the strong verbs, but the English are very conservative. Mr. Sweet is hypercritical in his Preface. He says: "Etymological translation should be avoided; thus *geþofsta* does *not* mean 'one who sits on the same rowing-bench.' Less mischievous, but equally silly, is the practice of translating an Old-English word by some obsolete or dialectal word, which is assumed—sometimes falsely—to be connected with the Old-English one. Thus when we have once translated *bearn* by 'child,' there is no more reason for adding 'bairn' than there is for adding 'kid' or any other synonym." These are discourteous thrusts at Mr. Hall. We must confess that we see no "silliness" about it. To find *geþofsta* in Sweet we must look under þ, all words with prefix *ge-* being given under the root-word, although there is no such word as *þofsta*. *þofst* is there, and without gender too, as "rower's bench," and *geþofsta*, m. as "companion." Hall gives *geþofsta*, w.m., under *G*, with meaning above quoted, and "comrade, companion" in addition, with references "AO: Æ." Hall gives "*ðofst*, sf., *ðofste*, wf., bench for rowers" (*ðofste* is omitted in Sweet). If we compare Bosworth-Toller we find "*þofst*? *e*; *þofste*, *an*; f. a rower's bench," with references to Wright's Vocabularies, and the additional statement that "Halliwell gives *thoft*, *fellow*, a fellow-oarsman," after the cognates "Du. *doft*, Icel. *þofsta*." Under *-þofsta*, we have "v. *ge-þofsta* [Icel. *þofpti*, a bench-fellow]." Evidently Prof. Toller does not agree with Mr. Sweet as to "etymological translation," and if *ge-þofsta* got its meaning 'companion' from having been originally a comrade on a ship's bench, I see no objection to saying so.

Let us glance at *bearn*. Sweet gives merely "*bearn*, n. child," and "*bearn*, prt. of *beiernan*." Hall gives "*bearn* I. sn. child, son, descendant, offspring, issue, progeny. AO. CP.; Æ. *lōda bearn*, children of men. [*beran*; Scot. and Northern Eng. *bairn*.] II. = *barn*, pret. 3 sg. of *biernan*. III. pret. 3 sg. of *beiernan*. IV. = *berearn*." Hall is not quite so concise in his definitions as Sweet, and I can see no objection to his adding the etymological

cognate *bairn*. I trust that a regard for the purity of English would have prevented his adding 'kid.' We do not find *barn* in Sweet alphabetically, but under *biernan* we have "*pret. born, a,*" with example *sēo burg barn*, so it does occur. Under *beiernan* we find in Sweet "*þā bearn him on mōde þæt hē cōme*"; Sweet has the advantage of Hall in giving examples of the use of words, but as no references are given, we cannot tell whether they are selected or made up. We do not find *berearn* alphabetically in Sweet, but we find *beren* and *berern* = *bern*, barn, and "*bern, beren*, 1N. *berern*, n. barn [*bere-aern*]," so Mr. Sweet recognizes etymology in definitions, and if he had added the meaning 'barley-house,' I should not have found fault. Hall gives alphabetically "*berearn*, sn. barn [*bere, aern*]; *beren*, III. sn. = *bere-aern*; *bern* = *berearn*; *baern* = *berearn*"; and in addition "*barn*, I. *pret. 3 sg. of biernan*; II. = *bearn*," so Hall seems to me more helpful to the student in these forms than Sweet.

One other word may be briefly compared for illustration of arrangement. We find in Sweet "*þēoh*, n., d. *þēo*, gpl. *þēona*, thigh"; in Hall, "*ðēoh*, I. (ē)sn (gs. *ðēos*, ds. *ðēo*; gp. *ðēona*) [S. 242 and n. 3] thigh, hip. AO., CP.; Æ. II. imperat. of *ðēon* [S. 84, n. 1]." Hall gives frequent references to Sievers's Grammar for forms. Under this word Hall gives four compounds, Sweet, *seven*, all of which are found in Bosworth-Toller, but none in Grein. The references show that they come from the prose literature, Cockayne's 'Leechdoms' and Wright's 'Vocabularies' being the sources of the examples. We find also in Sweet *þeo* = *þēow* and *þeo*, see *þēoh*; and in Hall, "*ðeo* I. = *ðeow*, sm.; II. = *ðēoh*; III. [S. 337, n. 2] = *sēo* II. IV. pres. 1 sg. of *ðēon*," so Hall is fuller here. Sweet's printers seem to have lost their heads on this page (181), as *þeon* follows *þeo*, col. 1, and *þeonest* = *þēnest* follows *þēoh-geweald*, col. 3; *þeon* and *geþeon* are out of place alphabetically.

Owing to effort at compression Sweet most frequently takes but one line for a word and gives but one meaning. Hall gives often more than one meaning and so takes more space. Each dictionary has three columns to the page; Hall's containing 369 pages and Sweet's 217. On a rough estimate Hall averages about 110 words to the page and Sweet 135, so that the former contains approximately in round numbers 40,000 words and the latter 30,000. The less cost of Sweet's dictionary will, perhaps, make it the more popular.

Both of these dictionaries are useful additions to the student's outfit for the study of Anglo-Saxon, as the smaller Bosworth is, doubtless, out of print and has been long since antiquated, and Harrison and Baskervil's translation of Groschopp's abridgment of Grein's Glossary applies only to the poetry. It is now customary, however, to append a separate glossary to each Anglo-Saxon work published, so that the need of a separate dictionary is not so great as formerly. The lack of references in

these two dictionaries is a drawback to their use, but references could not have been included without greatly increasing the size and cost of the volumes.

Now that the Bosworth-Toller Dictionary has been completed, with its 1302 pages, double column, it will be used by all who can afford it, but there is still room for a dictionary between it and the smaller ones, which shall contain some references for each word cited, and be more complete than either of the smaller dictionaries, even if at slightly increased cost. After the supplement is completed, we hope that Prof. Toller will give us such an abridgment.

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